

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Response to Arguments*

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claim 12, 14-15, 17, and 19-20 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 12, 14, 17, and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim et al. US (2003/0225512) in view of Miyata et al. US (2004/0008154).

Regarding Claim 12, Kim discloses a broadcast data receiving terminal comprising:

a receiving section (**see Fig. 1 & Para [0051]**) that receives broadcast notification information containing a broadcast notification information identifier and broadcast data, (**see Para [0054-0056]**)

a determining section (**see Fig. 1, Item 107**) that determines to display necessary received broadcast notification information by referring to the broadcast notification

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information identifier (***Referring to Fig. 1, Item 103 searches only for traffic data that is necessary for the user which is then selected by Item 107, see Para [0049] i.e., controller 103 accessing the electronic map DB 101 to search for necessary data , displaying the searched data on a display & [0053-0057] i.e., the road traffic information selected is outputted through a visual display 121***)

Referring to Fig. 1, Kim illustrates voice memory 111, which stores unit road ID information for use in road traffic information data, (**see Para [0058]**)

Kim does not expressly disclose a saving section that stores information indicating whether broadcast notification is necessary or unnecessary and the broadcast notification information identifier correlated with the information, the information indicating that displaying the broadcast notification information is unnecessary if the broadcast data has been received, and indicating that displaying the broadcast notification information is necessary if the broadcast data has not been received, and the determining section determining whether or not to display the received broadcast notification information by referring to the broadcast notification identifier and the information indicating whether the broadcast notification is necessary or unnecessary stored in the saving section using the broadcast notification information identifier contained in the received broadcast notification information. However the limitations would be rendered obvious in view of the teachings of Miyata et al. US (2004/0008154)

Referring to Fig. 1, Miyata illustrates a mobile phone terminal that is able to send and receive email which contains second memory 5 which serves as storage means for storing data and control portion 1, (see Para [0039-0040] & [0045])

Referring to Fig. 7, Miyata illustrates the saving section implemented in memory 5 (**Fig. 1**), which stores information (**Fig. 7 section 712, Flag indicating unread**) indicating whether a received email from a sender is necessary or unnecessary and the email number (**Fig. 7, section 701 i.e., identifier**) correlated with the information, the information indicating that displaying the email notification is unnecessary if the email has been received, and indicating that displaying the email notification is necessary if the email has not been received, (see Para [0073-0076] i.e., **A flag indicating whether the received mail has already been displayed or not is stored in field 712. For example, when the mail has already been displayed (i.e., received), “1” is stored. If the mail has not yet been displayed (i.e., necessary), “0” is stored. When a body of the mail numbered “1” is displayed, control portion 1 changes the value for the flag stored in field 712 from “0” to “1”. In this manner, the body of the mail that has already been displayed will not be displayed again (i.e., unnecessary)**)

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have a determining section that determines whether or not to display the

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received broadcast notification information as taught by Kim by referring to the broadcast notification information identifier and a type of information indicating whether the broadcast notification is necessary or unnecessary by implementing the teachings of Miyata who suggests a saving section that stores information such as a flag which indicates whether an email notification that is to be displayed is necessary or unnecessary with a correlating email number, where the flag indicates whether the received mail has been displayed or not, because the teaching lies in Miyata, that the body of a received email message that has already been displayed, will not be displayed again when a change occurs for the value of the flag stored for a specific email which leads to user convenience in a mobile phone.

Regarding Claim 14, the combination of Kim in view of Miyata disclose the broadcast data receiving terminal according to claim 12, further comprising an information output section (**Kim, see Fig. 2, step 205**) that displays the broadcast notification information when the broadcast notification information is determined to be displayed in the determining section, (**Kim, see Fig. 1 Item 121 & Para [0057]**)

Regarding Claim 17, Kim discloses a broadcast data communication method comprising:

a receiving step (**see Fig. 1 & Para [0051]**) of receiving broadcast notification information containing a broadcast notification information identifier and broadcast data, (**see Para [0054-0056]**)

a determining step (**see Fig. 1, Item 107**) for determining to display necessary received broadcast notification information by referring to the broadcast notification information identifier (*Referring to Fig. 1, Item 103 searches only for traffic data that is necessary for the user which is then selected by Item 107, see Para [0049] i.e., controller 103 accessing the electronic map DB 101 to search for necessary data , displaying the searched data on a display & [0053-0057] i.e., the road traffic information selected is outputted through a visual display 121*)

Referring to Fig. 1, Kim illustrates voice memory 111, which stores unit road ID information for use in road traffic information data, (**see Para [0058]**)

Kim does not expressly disclose a saving step of storing information indicating whether broadcast notification is necessary or unnecessary and the broadcast notification information identifier correlated with the information, the information indicating that displaying the broadcast notification information is unnecessary if the broadcast data has been received, and indicating that displaying the broadcast notification information

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is necessary if the broadcast data has not been received, and determining whether or not to display the received broadcast notification information by referring to a stored broadcast notification identifier and a stored information indicating whether the broadcast notification is necessary or unnecessary using the broadcast notification information identifier contained in the received broadcast notification information. However the limitations would be rendered obvious in view of the teachings of Miyata et al. US (2004/0008154)

Referring to Fig. 1, Miyata illustrates a mobile phone terminal that is able to send and receive email which contains second memory 5 which serves as storage means for storing data and control portion 1, (see Para [0039-0040] & [0045])

Referring to Fig. 7, Miyata illustrates the saving section implemented in memory 5 (**Fig. 1**), which stores information (**Fig. 7 section 712, Flag indicating unread**) indicating whether a received email from a sender is necessary or unnecessary and the email number (**Fig. 7, section 701 i.e., identifier**) correlated with the information, the information indicating that displaying the email notification is unnecessary if the email has been received, and indicating that displaying the email notification is necessary if the email has not been received, (see Para [0073-0076] i.e., **A flag indicating whether the received mail has already been displayed or not is stored in field 712. For example, when the mail has already been displayed (i.e., received), "1" is stored. If the mail has not yet been displayed (i.e., necessary), "0" is stored. When**

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**a body of the mail numbered “1” is displayed, control portion 1 changes the value for the flag stored in field 712 from “0” to “1”. In this manner, the body of the mail that has already been displayed will not be displayed again (*i.e., unnecessary*)**

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have a determining step of determining whether or not to display the received broadcast notification information as taught by Kim by referring to the broadcast notification information identifier and a type of information indicating whether the broadcast notification is necessary or unnecessary by implementing the teachings of Miyata who suggests a saving step where a memory that stores information such as a flag which indicates whether an email notification that is to be displayed is necessary or unnecessary with a correlating email number, where the flag indicates whether the received mail has been displayed or not, because the teaching lies in Miyata, that the body of a received email message that has already been displayed, will not be displayed again when a change occurs for the value of the flag stored for a specific email which leads to user convenience in a mobile phone.

Regarding Claim 19, the combination of Kim in view of Miyata disclose the broadcast data communication method according to claim to 7, further comprising a displaying step (**Kim, see Fig. 2, step 205**) of displaying the broadcast notification information

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when the broadcast notification information is determined to be displayed, (**Kim, see Fig. 1 Item 121 & Para [0057]**)

4. Claims 15 and 20 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim et al. US (2003/0225512) in view of Miyata et al. US (2004/0008154) as applied to claims 12 and 17 above, and further in view of Lindsey US (2004/0121789).

Regarding Claim 15, the combination of Kim in view of Miyata disclose the broadcast data receiving terminal according to claim 12 as cited above.

Referring to (**Para [0076]**), Miyata discloses when the control portion 1 of Fig. 1, changes the value for the flag stored in field 712 of Fig. 7 from “0” to “1”, the body of the mail that has already been displayed (*i.e., broadcast notification information identifier stored and received are the same*) will not be displayed again.

The combination of Kim in view of Miyata do not expressly disclose a reception ending section that, when the broadcast notification information identifier stored in the saving section and the broadcast notification information identifier contained in the received broadcast notification information are the same, ends reception of the broadcast notification information and skips sending receivable information for the broadcast data,



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however the limitations would be rendered obvious further in view of Lindsey US (2004/0121789).

Lindsey teaches a “selective broadcast”, which prevents an originator from getting the same event that it originated. A broadcast in a point to point or point to multi-point network, includes a mechanism that prevents unnecessary communications (*i.e, end reception of the broadcast notification information and skip sending receivable information*), such as the case in which an endpoint which originates a broadcast should not itself receive the same broadcast, (**see Para [0047]**)

Lindsey teaches a significant improvement in remote access information in a global network is provided, (**see Para [0060]**)

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the invention to implement a reception ending section in the teachings of Kim in view of Miyata who disclose when the broadcast notification information identifier stored in the saving section and the broadcast notification information identifier contained in the received broadcast notification information are the same, within the teachings of Lindsey ends reception of the broadcast notification information and skips sending receivable

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information for the broadcast data, because the teaching lies in Lindsey to provide an improvement in remote access information in a global network.

Regarding Claim 20, the combination of Kim in view of Miyata disclose the broadcast data communication method according to claim 17 as cited above.

Referring to (**Para [0076]**), Miyata discloses when the control portion 1 of Fig. 1, changes the value for the flag stored in field 712 of Fig. 7 from “0” to “1”, the body of the mail that has already been displayed (*i.e., broadcast notification information identifier stored and received are the same*) will not be displayed again.

The combination of Kim in view of Miyata do not expressly disclose a reception ending step of when the stored broadcast notification information identifier and the broadcast notification information identifier contained in the received broadcast notification information are the same, ending reception of the broadcast notification information and skips sending receivable information for the broadcast data, however the limitations would be rendered obvious further in view of Lindsey US (2004/0121789).

Lindsey teaches a “selective broadcast”, which prevents an originator from getting the same event that it originated. A broadcast in a point to point or point to multi-point network, includes a mechanism that prevents unnecessary communications (*i.e., end*

*reception of the broadcast notification information and skip sending receivable information*), such as the case in which an endpoint which originates a broadcast should not itself receive the same broadcast, (**see Para [0047]**)

Lindsey teaches a significant improvement in remote access information in a global network is provided, (**see Para [0060]**)

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the invention to implement a reception ending step in the teachings of Kim in view of Miyata who disclose when the stored broadcast notification information identifier and the broadcast notification information identifier contained in the received broadcast notification information are the same, within the teachings of Lindsey ending reception of the broadcast notification information and skips sending receivable information for the broadcast data, because the teaching lies in Lindsey to provide an improvement in remote access information in a global network.

### ***Conclusion***

5. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP

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§ 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to ADNAN BAIG whose telephone number is (571) 270-7511. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri 7:30m-5:00pm eastern Every other Fri off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Huy Vu can be reached on 571-272-3155. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/ADNAN BAIG/  
Examiner, Art Unit 2461

/Huy D Vu/  
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2461